

to executive session to consider the following nominations en bloc: Calendar Nos. 521, 492, 493, 494, 537, 538, 553, 554, and all nominations on the Secretary's Desk in the Coast Guard and the Foreign Service; that the Senate vote on the nominations en bloc, without intervening action or debate; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that any statements related to the nominations be printed in the RECORD; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; and that the Senate resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations en bloc of Jonathan Eric Kaplan, of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Singapore; Michael F. Easley, Jr., of North Carolina, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina for the term of four years; Sandra J. Hairston, of North Carolina, to be United States Attorney for the Middle District of North Carolina for the term of four years; Dena J. King, of North Carolina, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina for the term of four years; Cole Finegan, of Colorado, to be United States Attorney for the District of Colorado for the term of four years; Kenneth L. Parker, of Ohio, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio for the term of four years; Cindy K. Chung, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania for the term of four years; Gary M. Restaino, of Arizona, to be United States Attorney for the District of Arizona for the term of four years; PN1350 COAST GUARD nominations (3) beginning MONIQUE M. ROEBUCK, and ending RUSSELL D. MAYER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of November 1, 2021; PN480-1 FOREIGN SERVICE nominations (31) beginning Christopher Alexander, and ending Mark Russell, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 27, 2021; and PN725 FOREIGN SERVICE nominations (3) beginning Jim Nelson Barnhart, Jr., and ending Teresa L. McGhie, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 22, 2021.

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

MORNING BUSINESS

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, had there been a recorded vote, I would have voted no on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 332, Lee Satterfield, of South Carolina, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Educational and Cultural Affairs).

Mr. President, had there been a recorded vote, I would have voted no on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 144, H.R. 4350, the National Defense Authorization Act.

UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I would like to reflect on my trip to Glasgow, Scotland, for COP26, the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference. I was fortunate to have 18 Senate colleagues join me to bolster President Biden's agenda and the United States' leadership role on the world stage.

Six years ago, I had the privilege of leading a congressional delegation to COP21, which produced the Paris Agreement in 2015. Countries from all across the globe collectively agreed that the threats and effects of climate change were too damaging to ignore. Unfortunately, the previous administration's fraught decision to withdraw the United States from the Paris Agreement jeopardized our credibility.

The global effort suffered another setback last year, when the UN Climate Change Conference was postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and it was not safe to gather. These major setbacks were costly, but this time, we went to Glasgow resolved to make up for lost time. One of President Biden's first actions when he took the oath of office was to rejoin the Paris Agreement. Since then, President Biden has brought the United States back to the negotiating table and made unprecedented commitments and investments to tackle the climate crisis.

The overarching goal of this year's UN climate conference was to rally countries toward action that would reduce emissions enough to keep the goal to limit global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius within reach.

Without a doubt, Glasgow raised ambition. Ninety percent of the world's GDP now has net zero commitments, and 154 countries put forward new climate action plans to cut emissions. The Glasgow Climate Pact established a clear consensus that all nations need to do much more, immediately, to prevent a catastrophic rise in global temperatures.

In April, President Biden announced our Nationally Determined Commitment—NDC—will target reducing emissions by 50–52 percent by 2030, compared to 2005 level, consistent with achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by no later than 2050. The combined impact of the Senate's Infra-

structure Investment and Jobs Act that President Biden signed into law on Monday and the Build Back Better Act framework announced last month will put U.S. emissions on a path to meeting the new target. The target is consistent with President Biden's goal of achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by no later than 2050 and of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Time is not slowing down. According to NOAA, last month was the fourth warmest October in 142 years of recorded measurements.

Scientists have sounded the alarm that, if we fail to act a catastrophic rise in global temperatures will result, and some of the changes in the climate will be irreversible. Recognizing the urgency, the Glasgow Decision asks world leaders to submit stronger NDCs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by the end of next year, instead of in 2025. It would be the first time nations offer new emissions pledges 2 years in a row, in 2021 and 2022. Although there were qualifiers, the express mention of fossil fuels in the text of the Glasgow Decision is notable since prior negotiations have referred to warming and emissions rather than the source of that pollution, most of which comes from coal, oil, and gas.

COP26 marks a significant step forward in our global resolve, and the commitment to reduce private sector global carbon emissions by significant amounts is especially noteworthy. But there is more work to do. As Special Presidential Envoy for Climate John Kerry remarked in his closing press conference, a gap remains. Even if we implement all our renewed commitments, we are now on track for somewhere between 1.8 and 2.4 degrees of warming. I do not take this as a sign of failure; however, the COP26 outcome was never the goal, nor is it the end. If anything, COP26 marks the end of the beginning in which we now know that the Paris Agreement is durable and, in fact, provides a reliable framework and set of processes for the world to center its cooperative efforts.

The story of Glasgow isn't just about the National Determined Commitments—NDCs. There was also greater attention paid to adaptation. The Adaptation Fund received \$356 million in new support from contributing national and regional governments, including our first ever U.S. contribution of \$50 million. Pledges nearly tripled the fund's 2021 resource mobilization goal of \$120 million for climate change adaptation and resilience projects and programs in developing countries.

Ahead of the dialogue, President Biden announced the launch of the President's Emergency Plan for Adaptation and Resilience—PREPARE—a whole-of-government initiative that will serve as the cornerstone of the Federal Government response to the increasing impacts of the global climate crisis on vulnerable communities worldwide. Resources are a pillar of the plan, which calls for \$3 billion in adaptation finance annually by fiscal year

2024, the largest U.S. commitment ever made to build capacity in developing countries to adapt to and manage the impacts of climate change by 2030.

Congress must meet the moment and deliver robust appropriations for adaptation finance. As one of the wealthiest and most developed countries, we have a moral obligation to act. We cannot back away from our promises, as acting on climate is a matter of life or death.

COP26 succeeded in renewing developed countries' climate finance commitments and helped catalyze increased private sector climate finance commitments at levels never seen before. Climate finance refers to the local, national, or transnational financing that supports mitigation and adaptation actions to address climate change. In 2009, parties with more resources collectively committed to unlock \$100 billion per year from public and private sources between 2020 and 2025 to support those that are less resourced and more vulnerable cut their emissions and adapt to climate impacts. A report by Germany and Canada commissioned by the U.K., the host of this year's COP, found that developed countries are not set to meet the climate finance target until 2023—3 years late.

In April, President Biden said the U.S. would double its contribution to \$5.7 billion, and in his first speech to the United Nations as President, he pledged in September to “double that number again,” bringing the Nation's commitment to \$11.4 billion per year by 2024. Consistent, strong support for the U.S. contribution to the Green Climate Fund—GCF—is indispensable in financing global endeavors to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement. U.S. contributions to the GCF and other multilateral and bilateral partnerships have the potential to mobilize additional public and private sector funds, highly leveraging the impact of our investments.

As Congress works to pass transformative legislation for a clean domestic economy, COP26 provided a chance for the United States and our global partners to reevaluate and negotiate new objectives, strategies, and commitments to tackle climate change through various lenses.

Each day of the climate conference explored a new theme. Our delegation had the opportunity to attend the entirety of “Nature Day.” Agriculture, forestry, and other land use account for nearly one-quarter of global greenhouse gas emissions. They also support global food security and millions of jobs. At the same time, ecosystems protect us; healthy forests absorb emissions, and wetlands defend our coastlines against storm surges. On November 6, 26 nations committed to sustainable farming policies, such as reducing low carbon practices that would in turn scale back emissions and prevent unnecessary pollution.

At home, the Build Back Better Act will provide major financial support to

farmers and ranchers who adopt “climate smart agriculture and forestry” practices that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and sequester additional carbon stocks in soils and vegetation. The delegation met with a range of foreign officials and civil society leaders, received a briefing from Secretary John Kerry, conducted a side event at the U.S. Center on Congress' climate agenda—in which nine Senators participated—and held a press conference at the COP site to share our views with the public.

That same day, U.S. Agency for International Development—USAID—Administrator Samantha Power and the Rockefeller Foundation signed a memorandum of understanding forming the basis of a strategic partnership between USAID, Power Africa, and the newly launched Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet.

Senator COONS and I were honored to give remarks during the official signing ceremony in the Sustainable Development Goal 7—SDG7—Pavilion as original sponsors of the Electrify Africa Act of 2015. The partnerships will advance the goals of ending energy poverty in Africa, combating climate change, and strengthening the enabling environment for clean energy.

Alongside the events marking Nature Day, our trip marked the end of Week One of COP26, with negotiations gathering pace and work focusing on Week Two. After our delegation departed, the parties completed the Rulebook, after 6 years of discussions. These guidelines to implement the Paris Agreement rules include transparency rules to report on emissions and measure our collective progress toward achievement of NDCs.

After more than 5 years and with the processes mostly in place, the global community is clearly committed to tackling the climate crisis. We must now enter the next phase with a laserlike focus on implementation of the agreement wherein we meet our commitments through urgent and ambitious action.

I wish to applaud my colleagues for joining the delegation to Glasgow and beyond and thank Senate Democratic leadership for recognizing and supporting our work abroad. COP26 put us on a clear path with discrete steps to achieve our 2030 goals and set a much closer course to achieving a clean economy with net zero emissions by mid-century. I urge the U.S. Senate to turn the ambition achieved at COP26 into action in this decisive decade.

REMEMBERING DAVE FRISHBERG

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, Oregon is mourning a Portland treasure, Dave Frishberg, who passed away on November 17.

While perhaps best known for writing the song “I’m Just a Bill” for the iconic Schoolhouse Rock television series, Dave was also a virtuoso pianist with a songwriting gift that reached

far beyond his work for that classic series. During his career, Dave worked with a wide array of talented musicians, including Rosemary Clooney, Gene Krupa, and Zoot Sims. A versatile composer, his compositions ranged from melancholy ballads to satirical ditties, and his wry wit was well known as one of the sharpest in the business.

Dave has left an indelible mark not only on Capitol Hill, where one frequently sees references to “I’m Just a Bill” on floor charts and in press releases, but also in the minds of generations of young Americans lucky enough to grow up watching Schoolhouse Rock with the lyrics still etched in their memories decades later.

David Lee Frishberg was born on March 23, 1933, in Saint Paul, MN. He took an early interest in jazz, bebop, and boogie woogie as a teen, while playing as a house musician in Saint Paul. Noting in his memoir, “Jazz musicians were hip, they were funny, they were sensitive, they were clannish, and they seemed to have the best girlfriends.” In 1957, Dave moved to New York City, where he established himself as a pianist in the vibrant music scene of Greenwich Village. While in New York, he wrote and performed other well-known songs such as “My Attorney Bernie” and “Peel Me a Grape.” He moved to Los Angeles in 1971, where he earned acclaim in the jazz and comedy scenes through his work with Schoolhouse Rock and his “Dave Frishberg Songbook” series. An unassuming vocalist with a reedy voice, Frishberg was nominated four times during his career for Grammy awards, all for Best Jazz Vocals.

Dave, who called Portland his home for the past 35 years and is survived by his wife April Magnusson and two sons from a previous marriage, inspired millions of schoolchildren and music lovers across Oregon and the entire country. He will be greatly missed, even as his legacy lives on for generations to come.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Swann, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:02 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the